

columella with three stout plaits, which are carried round the base of the last whorl.

Alt. 5, diam. 2 lines.

Hab. South Australia.

SIPHONARIA ALBIDA, n. sp. (Plate XVIII. figs. 14, 15.)

Shell elongately ovate, subsymmetrical, sharply conical, rather thin, white; ribs very numerous, rounded, unequal, crossed more or less with squamose ridges; apex subcentral, prominent, smooth, recurved; siphuncle inconspicuous; interior white, shining, almost pearly.

Long. 8, lat. 6, alt. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Hab. St. Vincent's Gulf, South Australia.

A pure-white conical species, with the ribs very numerous and crossed with irregular squamose ridges.

LEDA (ADRANA) NEWCOMBI, n. sp. (Plate XVIII. figs. 16, 17.)

Shell equivalve, very inequilateral, flattened, lanceolate, the posterior side obtusely angled, the anterior terminating in a point slightly curved upwards, thin, shining, white, sculptured with very fine, regular, close-set concentric striæ, which on the posterior side extend nearly to the margin of the valves, whilst anteriorly they cease abruptly, leaving about one third of the surface smooth, faintly marked with the lines of growth only; front dorsal margin very slightly concave, two thirds the length of the shell; ventral margin somewhat arcuate behind, flattened below, and again slightly arcuate towards the anterior extremity; beaks very small, approximate, incurved.

Length 1 inch 4 lines, alt. 4 lines, lat. $2\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

Hab. Dredged in Navy Bay, Aspinwall, in 8 fathoms (*Dr. W. Newcomb*).

I have much pleasure in dedicating this new species of *Adrana* to my old friend and correspondent Dr. W. Newcomb, of Ithaca, a distinguished American conchologist.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XVIII.

Fig. 1. *Bulimus watersii*, p. 311.

2, 3. — *quadrifasciatus*, p. 312.

4, 5. — *napo*, p. 312.

6, 7. — *eros*, p. 312.

8, 9. *Rostellaria luteostoma*, p. 313.

Fig. 10, 11. *Mitra lincolnensis*, p. 313.

12, 13. — *schomburgki*, p. 313.

14, 15. *Siphonaria albida*, p. 314.

16, 17. *Leda newcombi*, p. 314.

6. Additional Notes on the Chiroptera of Duke-of-York Island and the adjacent Parts of New Ireland and New Britain¹. By G. E. DOBSON, M.A., M.B., F.L.S., &c.

[Received Feb. 18, 1878.]

The following notes are derived from an examination of a second collection of Chiroptera, consisting of forty-five specimens, recently

¹ See P. Z. S. 1877, p. 114.

sent home by the Rev. G. Brown, C.M.Z.S., and kindly placed in my hands by Mr. P. L. Sclater, Secretary of the Society.

This second collection contains no species which were not represented in the first; but the opportunity afforded of examining additional specimens of certain species enables me to correct and add to the notes published in my first paper, and to show that the Chiropterous fauna of Duke-of-York Island is even more characteristic of the Australian region than there stated.

PTEROPUS MELANOPOGON, var. *NEOHERNICUS*.

Pteropus melanopogon, var. *neohibernicus*, Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Berl. 1876, p. 317.

Three specimens, an adult female with forearm 7''·3, one younger with forearm 7''·0, and one quite immature with forearm 6''·5. All have the ear one inch in length, and quite similar in shape to that of typical examples of *Pt. melanopogon* from the Malay archipelago. The index finger appears to be remarkably long, probably proportionally longer than in any other species of the genus. In the largest specimen (with forearm 7·3 inches) it is 5·8, the metacarpal bone of the middle finger being 5·1, while in a full-grown specimen of *Pt. melanopogon* from Bouru (with forearm 7''·75), in which the metacarpal of the middle finger is 5''·2, the index finger measures 5''·5 only. In all the specimens the second upper premolar is separated by a rather narrow space from the canine, and the premolars and molars are very large, but with scarcely developed internal cusps, and no trace of basal projections. In the older female the fur is very short, and almost bright yellowish brown throughout, the back of the head and across the shoulders brighter than the rest of the body, on the thighs brown, the fur of the face and throat of a reddish brown shade, but no trace of a black patch of hairs beneath the chin and throat. In the younger female the fur is much longer and darker, but, as in the older specimen, it is reduced to a narrow line about an inch wide along the centre of the back; the face about the eyes, the cheeks, and under the muzzle and throat reddish brown, the whole under surface paler reddish brown; the back of the head bright yellow; the neck above and on the sides light yellowish brown, shoulders brighter; the narrow line along the centre of the back bright yellowish, edged with dark brown, which colour extends upon the hairs clothing the thighs. The immature specimen rather resembles the older one; but the back of the head is paler yellow, the face and chin darker brown, and the fur along the back is much broader and almost uniformly light brown.

PTEROPUS CAPISTRATUS.

Pteropus capistratus, Peters, Monatsber. Akad. Berl. 1876, p. 316 (with a coloured plate); Dobson, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1877, p. 116.

A single female specimen, not differing from those previously described; the black ring surrounding the muzzle between the ears

and eyes very conspicuous where it passes round the lower jaw in front of the throat.

CYNOHYCTERIS BRACHYOTIS.

Cynonycteris brachyotis, Dobson, P. Z. S. 1877, p. 116.

A large number of specimens representing all ages of this animal; so that the full size of the species can be determined with considerable certainty. This scarcely differs from that given in my original description. In the largest specimen, an adult male, the forearm is 2·9 inches, or only one twentieth of an inch longer than that of the type. In all, the peculiar nakedness of the shoulders is present, and the fur of the sides of the neck radiates from a central point near the place of origin of the antebrachial membrane, corresponding to the position of neck-glands, which, in the adult male referred to above, are covered on each side by a circular tuft of coarse yellow hairs, as in most of the species of the genus *Pteropus*. The colour of the fur is very similar in all, being greyish yellow-brown, the base of the hairs darker; in the immature specimens the fur is longer and darker throughout. In all, except the oldest individuals, there is a minute first upper premolar between the approximated canine and second premolar, generally so small as to be seen with difficulty.

CEPHALOTES PERONII.

Cephalotes peronii, Geoffroy, Ann. du Muséum, xv. p. 104 (1810).

More than one third of the whole collection consists of specimens of this species, which, therefore, appears to be very abundant in these islands.

From the young with milk-dentition to the aged with worn teeth, all have the back equally naked from the shoulders backwards. They correspond closely in measurements and other respects with specimens from other parts of the Austro-Malayan subregion, of which this species is eminently characteristic.

MELONYCTERIS MELANOPS.

Melonycteris melanops, Dobson, P. Z. S. June 1877, pp. 119–121, figs. 4–7, and pl. xvii.

Pteropus (Cheiropteruges) alboscapulatus, Ramsay, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, July 1877, p. 17.

An adult female, scarcely differing in the colour of the fur from those previously described, having also the white spot near the place of origin of the antebrachial membrane from the shoulder. The canines appear to be as large as in the male. The wings are attached posteriorly, as in other specimens, to the base of the third toe, or to the space between the bases of the second and third toes.

This is undoubtedly the species described under the name of *Pteropus (Cheiropteruges) alboscapulatus* by Mr. Pierson Ramsay in

the publication referred to above, as may be seen by comparing the descriptions. In my original description of this species, I did not notice the white spot on the shoulder, very correctly described by Mr. Ramsay, as it was completely concealed from view in the specimens examined by me (owing to the manner in which the dry skins were preserved, the wings being brought forward in front of the head); nor have I referred to the yellow spots on the wings, which, as they do not appear in this specimen, may be accidental.

PHYLLORHINA TRICUSPIDATA.

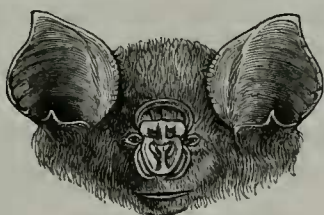
Rhinolophus tricuspidatus, Temm. Monogr. Mammal. ii. p. 20, pl. 32. figs. 11, 12 (1835-41).

An immature specimen with light-brown fur, of a dull shade throughout, very different from the bright reddish brown fur of the adult individual from the same locality referred to in my former paper.

PHYLLORHINA CERVINA.

Rhinolophus cervinus, Gould, Mammals of Australia, iii. pl. xxxiv. (1853).

A careful examination of the additional specimens in this collection has shown me that I was mistaken in referring to *Ph. galerita*, Cantor, of the Oriental region, a single specimen in the first collection, which really belongs to the Australian representative of that



Phyllorhina cervina.



Phyllorhina galerita.

species. Recent specimens, and specimens preserved in alcohol, of this Australian species (*Ph. cervina*, Gould) are readily distinguished from the closely allied *Ph. galerita* by the much larger frontal glandular sac in adult males, by the much narrower anterior portion of the horizontal horseshoe-shaped nose-leaf (compare the woodcuts above), and by the much greater length of the calcaneum. In dried skins, however, these parts become so altered in appearance that it is almost impossible to distinguish the species.

PHYLLORHINA CALCARATA.

Phyllorhina calcarata, Dobson, P. Z. S. 1877, p. 122, fig. 8.

A specimen of an immature individual with (as in the type) vertical ridges dividing the concave front surface of the transverse erect

portion of the nose-leaf, and having also the last caudal vertebra free.

Ph. coronata, Peters, from the Philippine Islands, approaches this species in size and in the remarkable length of the calcaneum; but the very different form of the nose-leaf and ears at once distinguishes it.

7. On *Latrunculus* and *Crystallogobius*, two remarkable Forms of Gobioïd Fishes. By ROBERT COLLETT, of Christiania, C.M.Z.S.

[Received February 18, 1878.]

Upon different occasions, at meetings of the Scientific Society of Christiania, I have communicated my observations on a singular group of our Gobioïd fishes, which differ from the typical genus *Gobius* not only in the almost perfect transparent body, but also in differences in the structure of the scales, fins, and the form of the body¹.

As the said group in several points offers much of interest, I will endeavour to relate the general results of these researches, all of which have been made in the Christiania fjord, a most favourable locality for marine fishes and invertebrates. From these researches I find :—

1. Each of the genera, *Latrunculus*, Günth., 1861, and *Crystallogobius*, Gill, 1863, include one single species, *L. pellucidus* (Nardo) 1824, and *C. nilssonii* (Düb. & Kor.) 1844.

2. *Latrunculus pellucidus* (Nardo) from the Mediterranean, *L. pellucidus* (Kessler) from the Black Sea, *L. albus* (Parn.) from Scotland, and *L. stuwitzii* (Düb. & Koren) from Norway are all one and the same species.

3. The males of both species have a dentition totally different from that of the females; in *L. pellucidus* these teeth are only developed during the spawning-season.

4. The female of *C. nilssonii* has the first dorsal and the ventral fins rudimentary; and the ovaries of this species reach back far behind the vent.

5. Both species are *annual* vertebrates, and accomplish their life in the course of one year.

Genus LATRUNCULUS, Günth.

Genus *Latrunculus*, Günth. Cat. Acanth. Fishes, Brit. Mus. vol. iii. p. 80 (1861).

Body transparent, elongate, rather compressed, covered with large, deciduous, rounded scales attached to parallel muscular impressions. Both sexes dentiferous, the mature male with a series of long teeth,

¹ Slægten *Latrunculus* og dens nordiske Arter (Forh. Vid. Selsk. Christ. 1872). Norges Fiske, med Bemærkninger om deres Udbredelse (Tillægsh. til Forh. Vid. Selsk. Christ. 1874). Om Slægterne *Latrunculus* og *Crystallogobius* (Forh. Vid. Selsk. Christ. 1876).